The New-York Times.

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UNION RATIFICATION IN BROOKLYN

Seymour and Tremain Indorsed and the Republican Platform Supported.

Fifteen Thousand Voters in Hearing.

Lyman Tremain Before the People.

He Answers Gov. Seymour and Annihilates his Specious Arguments.

Speeches of Lyman Tremain, Rev. Dr. Cox, Mr. Robinson of Florida, S. H. Chittenden, Senator Pierson, and Others.

Outside Meetings—Great and Enthusiastic Demonstration.

The Republican Union Ratification Meeting last evening, in and outside of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, was one of the most encouraging, most cheering meetings to the loyal men that has been held during the present campaign. Its promptness and enthusiasm the audience outside and inside the Academy show, if possible, more marked than that of other managers or speakers, although all did well.

The vast space within the building was crammed—not only every seat was occupied, but those occupying them had, in many cases, friends of the Government upon their knees—and every aisle, and other passage-way was filled. On the platform there were many of the most respected citizens of Brooklyn. Among them—formerly and long a prominent clergyman of Brooklyn—Rev. Dr. Cox was there, Hon. George C. Bell, Ex-Mayor R. A. Lambert, Hon. Jas. Humphrey, Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, Edwards Pierrepont, Richard F. Williams, Cyrus P. Smith, Henry A. Pierrepont, A. J. Spencer, Esq., John Dikeman, Esq., Walter S. Griffith, George C. Parsons, S. B. Chittenden, John P. McCoy, R. Graves, Cyrus P. Smith, Horace B. Claflin, Judge Reynolds, John D. Coster, Jos. E. Commeyer, John A. Crook, Dennis Stroup, John Winslow, Esq., Joseph Ripley, and many others.

Just before the organization of the meeting, the band in attendance struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and immediately the National flag was lowered from the balcony fronting that of the stage, amid great cheering.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. Dr. Cox, whose appearance upon the stage was greeted with great applause, for he was well known to a majority of those present. In calling the vast audience to order he addressed his friends as fellow-citizens of Brooklyn and of the Empire State, the most brilliant of all the Stars of the "National Confederacy." [Applause.] For seventeen years he was at home in Brooklyn, but lately he had resided, and was still residing, in the western part of the State; and as far as he could represent the feeling of that portion of the State, he thought he could insure an enlightened vote there. [Applause.] And he thought he could say of his neighbor, JAMES WADSWORTH—in these military times he ought to say Gen. WADSWORTH—[Applause]—they called him rich; he was not rich to live at ease upon his riches; he used his wealth liberally for the advancement of the cause and for the support of the Government he loved—[Great applause]—and he was about to say that that name Gen. WADSWORTH would be in one week elected Governor of the State of New-York. Although he came to the meeting simply as a hearer; nevertheless, in the present crisis, he felt every desire to do all in his power to sustain the Government. [Great applause.] He regretted that he could not be in his district on election day, for if he could do so, he would be willing to travel 400 miles in order to be able to cast his vote for the candidates who, if elected, would sustain the Government; [applause,] for, if at home, he was sure he could not vote for a man who fait it necessary to deliver a long harangue to prove that he was not a traitor. [Applause.] GEN. WADSWORTH'S patriotism had never been even suspected. [Applause.] CÆSAR required that his wife should be above suspicion, and that was what he (the speaker) required in relation to the patriotism of the candidates for office on the present occasion. [Applause.] He would not say more, nor did he want Governor for Governor of the State of New-York. [Applause.] He had preached in Charleston several years ago, and when there had told them that he had not traveled far enough to be out of his country; and he had not, until it had been shown, before them (he saw many there in the South who would stand by Jefferson Davis & Co. He had not thought JEFFERSON DAVIS himself would have failed in such a position, as he had taken an oath to sustain the Government, but it seemed that treason and perjury went hand in hand.

In conclusion he had a man to present to the meeting as President who he knew would receive their unanimous voice. He then proposed for President of the meeting Hon. JAS. S. T. STRANAHAN, and he was elected unanimously.

Mr. HUNT then came forward and read the following list of officers, which was well received, and then the organization stood as follows:

President—J. S. T. STRANAHAN.

Vice-Presidents—S. H. Chittenden, Henry E. Pierrepont, Richard F. Williams, Cyrus P. Smith, Edwards Pierrepont, Henry A. Pierrepont, Wm. K. Howard, Seth B. Bradford, Horace B. Claflin, John H. Hicks, S. B. Duryee, and others.

Secretaries—Daniel Ronayne, E. F. Sanderson, William E. Brummell, E. O. Curtis, Charles Nordhoff, Geo. F. Willey, Walter S. Gove, John Shadle, S. Ainbrus Smith, Jr.

A series of patriotic resolutions were read, after which a letter from Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, appealing to loyal and patriotic Irishmen, was given to the meeting, and received with great applause.

The President then introduced Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, the Union candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

SPEECH OF HON. LYMAN TREMAIN.

Mr. TREMAIN was received with loud demonstrations of applause. He said it afforded him great pleasure to meet, as Chairman of this meeting, a gentleman whom he had met as a member of the Union State Convention. His heart was filled with gratitude and joy, because it afforded to him the most cheering evidence that the people of Brooklyn were heavily alive to the momentous issues now pending in the present contest. He came before them to-night clothed in the character of an American citizen, divesting himself of all partisan feeling; he only what the times would permit in behalf of his country, now prostrate and bleeding at every pore. He came before them to-night responding to that call, and proposing to appeal to them to unite with him in going forward in upholding ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the loyal and honest Chief Magistrate of the United States, in putting down this rebellion. He came to-night not to address their prejudices or passions, but to address their reason, their patriotism, their common sense and their hearts—[cheers]—to induce them to join in the noble work in which the country was now engaged, in putting down the rebellion—a rebellion commenced without justification or excuse, and which threatened the destruction of the most beneficent Government the world had ever seen. A civil WAR was upon us—wherever the cause, it was not commenced by us. It would be useless and idle for him to enter into a discussion of the causes which led to it. When his heart was burning over his head, if he were to investigate the cause of the fire—whether an accident or the secretary—that would not help it. It was a lesson for all. They would only enlighten the ashes and then, if you please, look into the causes afterward. [Cheers.] New-York had nobly responded to every appeal to aid the Government in the present crisis. Nearly two hundred thousand of her sons had gone to the field of battle. Thousands and thousands had poured out their best blood on Confederate soil, and their bones were bleaching on many battle-fields, because of their attachment to the Stars and Stripes—that symbol of our national power. To-day the battle had been transferred from Confederate soil, and was to be fought in the State of New-York. To-day the question came home whether the sacrifice that had been made should be abortive. To-day we come in the Army of the Union turned to us beseeching us not to undo what they had done. We were to determine whether the sword of the State should be withdrawn from the support of the Government, or be put into the scale with JEFF. DAVIS and the hordes of traitors who surrounded him.

There was no political issue now pending. This war had smashed every political platform either at Chicago, Cincinnati, Baltimore or Charleston to pieces. To-day the name of party was odious to the loyal people of the State of New-York. He asked his Democratic friends, and he trusted there were many of them present, had recognized their patriotism in the political contest between the Government and the rebels, amid the cheers of loyal people, what political principle was involved in this contest? He asked them to look at the platform of the Union organization, and see what principle Anti-Democratic there was in it. There was not one principle for which we were now fighting, but which the Democratic States Rights men had not always contended. Was any old principle of national politics involved? All questions of past difference had been disposed of; the National Bank; the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands; the Pacific Railroad; the Homestead Exemption have been disposed of, and even in regard to tariff, the debt which had been contracted by the war, had made a tariff for revenue sufficiently high to afford all the protection that was required by the most ultra Protectionists. What principle in a national politics should induce them to go into a crusade against the Government? He should endeavor to show that every question put forth by HORATIO SEYMOUR was a perfect copy, in spirit and letter, of the old Federalists' complaints against Mr. President MADISON. In the field of State politics, what party issue was involved? There had been a rivalry between the canal and railroad interests; but by reason of the diversion of travel and freight from the Southern ports, the canal had come to be a source of revenue and strength to the State, and during the past year had poured into the treasury of the State a stream of gold amounting to five millions per annum, and by which the Governor had been enabled to pay two or three millions of dollars to volunteers, without the trouble and expense of calling an extra session of the Legislature. The railroad interests had been prosperous and profitable, and both these interests might be safely left to repose under the fostering care of the State. What political issue, he asked again, was involved? The course of the last Legislature reflected public sentiment so well that the word party was not heard during its deliberations. It was the subject of congratulation among the patriots of this State, that no partisan speech had been introduced, and no partisan organization proposed to be carried out in the last session of the Legislature, and any man like HORATIO SEYMOUR, or those who are striving to put him in power, who should have endeavored to organize a political party in hostility to the patriotism which there prevailed, would have been regarded as a fit subject for a straight jacket. And where were the men who in former times, whenever a Democratic principle was involved, adhered, in prosperity and adversity, to the organization, and vindicated the principle of the Democratic party? Where were the old Jackson Democrats—BUTLER, KNOWLES, OGDEN and HAMMERT? Where were the only surviving representatives of the old New-York Democracy—the three ex-Senators? They knew where JOHN A. DIX was, and he had in a letter said that it was the duty of all loyal men now to rally round the Administration, and if they had not the patriotism to do that, he expressed the opinion that this country was upon the verge of anarchy and ruin. Where was that old Democrat who was supposed to have learned from his youth up almost as much of Democracy as SAINT-[illegible]—DANIEL S. DICKINSON. [Cheers.] Where was that other Ex-United States Senator, HENRY A. FOSTER, who for years had withdrawn himself from political contests? He was in the field, and had been doing yeoman's service. Where was the old veteran, LEWIS CASS, with the other loyal members of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet—DIX and HOLT? Mr. CASS had recently said to a gentleman, "You do right in standing by the Government. The Government is right, and the young men of the country must stand by the Government. [Cheers.] The old veteran further added that he "didn't see how it was possible for any old Democrat to have sympathy with the rebel South, and he hoped the party would be persistent to obtain possession of power in any loyal State who was in favor of a separation of the Union, or any peace with the rebels, unless it was a peace on the basis of an unconditional submission on their part to the authority of the Government." [Cheers.] Where were those Democrats who had been prominent in our State politics in years past? Where was Ex-Senator Wadsworth, McLeod Murphy—[cheers]—Richard Busteed, John Cochrane—[cheers]—Michael Corcoran—[loud cheers]—Daniel E. Sickles, John K. Porter, Ex-Senator Andrew J. Colvin, Judge Johnson, Judge Allen, Judge Stetson, Thomas J. Alvord, Mscarthy of Syracuse, and thousands and thousands of other patriotic Democrats, some of whom and whose sons are now fighting for the Union? All had repudiated this miserable party platform gotten up in the holy name of Democracy for selfish and partisan purposes, and were working side by side in sustaining the Government to crush out rebellion abroad and its sympathizing partizans at home. [Cheers.] The rebels had failed in everything they had relied upon hitherto—foreign intervention, and aid from the Border Slave States. But only one hope remained, then, which alone stimulated all their exertions. He (Mr. TREMAIN) had reason to fear that the sympathizers with the rebellion abroad had been sending British gold to be used here to aid the rebels in the very contest now pending, and their hope was that, if the loyal men of this State were beaten in this election, a division in Northern sentiment would place in power those who sympathized with them, and this war be compelled to drag out an inglorious existence, and our enemies abroad have reason to believe that the people here were really divided in relation to the policy of carrying on this war, and perhaps, as the result of sheer exhaustion, the Southern Confederacy be ultimately recognized. Could anything be more unpatriotic under such circumstances than this cry of party which had been raised by the friends of HORATIO SEYMOUR?

Then what were the real issues in this canvass? The first was the one which was the line of division between the Government and the rebel usurpation of JEFF. DAVIS. The rebel States claimed the right to secede whenever they pleased from the Union, and claimed this right under the Constitution. They did not claim that their act was a revolution, but that they were exercising a right guaranteed them under the Constitution. Mr. TREMAIN then proceeded to examine the Constitution, to show by its history, its language, the comments of its framers, the announced purpose in the discussions of the Convention, and the testimony of WASHINGTON, of MADISON and others; that the Constitution was not intended to be a compact, but an instrument for a purpose which was to make the Union of the States perpetual. Those who stood by Mr. SEYMOUR stood by a plot to break up the Union. JOHN VAN BUREN proposed to have the Constitution changed so that the South might be allowed to depart with the territory they had seized. Mr. VAN BUREN did not speak as a private individual, but he spoke on the platform with HORATIO SEYMOUR, and that sentiment Mr. SEYMOUR had never publicly or privately disavowed from, but on the contrary their speeches were printed together and sent throughout the State. FERNANDO WOOD, who now illustrated the height of what was called the Democratic Party, with HORATIO SEYMOUR, had put forth on the platform in the issue that if the people of this State sustain this party it would be regarded as an approval of the principle that this war must be settled by calling a new Convention—that we might fight for thirty years and yet the war not be closed until the question of States was settled by negotiation and concession on both sides. Here the claim of the right of secession received the sanction of Mr. VAN BUREN, while the loyal hearts of the North were resisting it. To what extent this principle was to carry with it principle which would justify Gen. ——, who may *State to leave the Union*, and her nationality be forever destroyed. To obtain a peace upon these terms we were to allow them millions of people, nearly *or half slaves*, to conquer twenty-four millions, with only a million of slaves. Were they prepared for such a disgraceful peace? ("Never.")

Mr. TREMAIN then proceeded to examine the criticisms of the Presidents Emancipation policy, and showed that it was within the war powers conferred by the Constitution. He alluded, also, to the fact that the Republicans had foregone their party name to merge themselves into a grand organization to sustain the Government, and another issue in this contest was whether the people of this State were prepared to sanction the idea that party names should be kept up. In conclusion Mr. TREMAIN made a stirring appeal to the people of the State to stand by the Administration in upholding the Government.

SPEECH OF GALVIN L. ROBINSON.

Mr. CALVIN L. ROBINSON, of Florida, was the next speaker announced. He apologized at the commencement for his want of experience in public speaking, and pertinently so in the presence of ladies. He had said to friends that the self-assertion of the part for traitors of the South took on his rebellion. If he had been able to act his pleasure, he would long weeks ago have gone to a warmer climate; but he could not. He could not shrink from the task he assumed as one of his Union sentiments; and in his opinion no Union man could reside there in safety. The rebellion would not be put down until slavery should have been put down. [Applause.] He then described the burning of his property by the rebels, and that of others, and concluded by assuring his audience that the Union men of the South made common cause with the men of the North.

When Mr. ROBINSON had retired, the Union Glee Club sang, "For WADSWORTH and TREMAIN we are marching along," which was encored.

The President then stated that Hon. Hiram Warner Davis had been obliged to return home, and, of course would not appear before them; and also, that Gen. WADSWORTH, whose presence had been looked for, had been called to Washington in the discharge of his duties there. At the suggestion of Gen. WADSWORTH'S name there was tremendous applause, and, after two more songs by the Glee Club, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for WADSWORTH and the Union ticket.

The Outside Meeting.

The meeting outside of the Academy of Music was rather an anomalous affair; in fact, it can hardly be said that there was any meeting at all, for the very good reason that everybody appeared to be on the move, and unable to stop to hold a meeting. There was a rally, however, and a procession, and soon a rally and soon a procession in Brooklyn has seldom been. The entire loyal and Union loving people of the city, men, women and children, from Greenpoint to Flatbush, appeared to have turned out *en masse* to rally the ticket which is to sweep from this State forever the last remnants of secessionism, and consign to everlasting oblivion all sympathizers with rebellion. If anything were needed, after the great meeting in New-York on Thursday night, to show the tremendous change which has recently taken place in the public mind relative to the great issues involved in the coming election, it was abundantly furnished by the Brooklyn rally last evening, which, in all its essential features, was a counterpart of that seen in this City on the night previous. Wadsworth and Tremain Clubs from every Ward in the City turned out, with music, banners and torch-lights, and in such numbers as astonished the friends of the Union themselves, while it carried dismay to the hearts of the Seymourites. The van-guard of this immense procession arrived in front of the Academy of Music about 8½ o'clock, and it soon became evident that it would be utterly useless to attempt to hold meetings for such an army, around the two stands that had been erected in Montague-street. Besides, it had been arranged that the procession should parade through the principal streets of the city, and that it should take its line of march from the Academy of Music at 9 o'clock. It was concluded, therefore, to dispense, for the most part, with the speaking, and to allow the assembled crowd to view the movements of the procession. Consequently little was done beyond organizing the meetings, which was effected by appointing S. B. CHITTENDEN, chairman of the main meeting, and Wm. E. LEWIS, Esq., chairman of Stand No. 1. Mr. CHITTENDEN, upon taking the chair, made a few appropriate remarks, and was followed by WM. A. BUELINGH and Hon. S. H. COX. The latter speaker gave way, however, at the commencement of his speech, to Alderman PEARSON, who desired to make a statement to the audience with reference to the two candidates for Congress in the Third Congressional District, Messrs. ONDEL and HUNTSMAN. He said that before either party had made their nominations, Mr. ONDEL was requested by prominent Republicans, himself among the number, to run as a Union candidate irrespective of party, and to receive the unanimous support of the Republicans. Mr. ONDEL gave a positive refusal to do, and insisted upon receiving his nomination from the Democrats as a party. In addition to this, he had, after his nomination, declared as a public meeting of Democrats that he never scratched a ticket, and had never voted any other but a Democratic ticket, and urged his hearers to follow his example. Under these circumstances, said Mr. PEARSON, as a Republican, he could not consistently devote for Mr. ONDEL, although he admired the man, and was exceedingly sorry that he had taken such a stand. He proceeded to pay a merited tribute to the Republican candidate, Mr. HUNTSMAN, a man against whom no one could say a word or lift a finger. At the conclusion of his remarks, three hearty cheers were given for Mr. HUNTSMAN, and, it being now time for the procession to move, the meeting was adjourned. Want of space forbids a detailed description of the procession and the innumerable mottoes and banners that were borne by the various clubs. The delegation from Greenpoint attracted special attention from its large numbers, and from the beautiful model of a ship which was borne by the ship-builders of that locality. This delegation also carried a mammoth American flag, extending the whole width of the street, together with banners inscribed—"We are spoken," "Washington Star of the West," &c. Among the banners and other Wards were the following inscriptions: "Compromise with traitors never;" "A vigorous prosecution of the war;" "Secession played out;" "Union forever;" "One country, one flag;" "We must support the Administration," &c. The procession began to move from the Academy of Music, soon after 9 o'clock, and paraded through the principal streets, receiving the hearty cheers of thousands of loyal citizens along their line of march.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The War Democrats in Mass Meeting—Capt. Duffy and the Union vs. Fernando Wood and Secession.

A grand mass meeting, called jointly by the Jeffersonian Democratic Convention, the Republican Union Convention, and the People's Union Convention, was held last evening, at the junction of East Broadway and Grand-street, to ratify the nomination of Capt. JOHN DUFFY, as Representative to Congress for the Fifth Congressional District. The immense gathering, in numbers, unanimity, and enthusiasm, evinced a determination on the part of the people that they would support an unconditional Union candidate in opposition to an avowed secessionist, one too, that some of the banners styled a "squatter" representative, in allusion to the fact of Mr. WOOD having his residence in the Nineteenth Ward two months since, and taking rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel to qualify him as a candidate in the Fifth District. Delegations arrived from the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, with transparencies and torches, and the space in front of the platform was densely crowded. The platform itself, (built by Mr. JOHN GAR,) proved to be of stout material, in bearing the great strain upon it.

At 8¼ o'clock the meeting was called to order, by the appointment of HENRY C. WEST as Chairman, who said this was a Democratic District; they had been given a Democratic candidate, and they expected a Democratic victory. [Cheers.]

Capt. JOHN DUFFY was loudly called for, and, on coming forward, was greeted with repeated cheers. He believed that a certain war, however, however necessary and inexcusable was agression on the part of the South, and declared it to be the duty of every man who loved the country, who loved the cause of liberty, and looked to the happiness of the people, to stand by the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war until rebellion and treason, and the destructive doctrine of secession were crushed out. Especially was it the duty of foreign-born citizens, who, fleeing from persecution and oppression at home, had obtained under the benign Government of the United States all the blessings of liberty and prosperity. [Cheers.]

He discussed the political character of FERNANDO WOOD, and asked if the people of the Fifth Congressional District were willing that they should be represented by a traitor and a Secessionist—[cries of "No!" and cheers]—a man insatiable of political power, as he was unscrupulous in obtaining it—a man who had robbed and betrayed the constituencies that trusted in him, and who aimed to do it again, if intrusted with power. If they were true to themselves and to their interests as citizens, they only required one thing to be done, and that was, to strangle the accursed viper in the bud. [Cheers.] Let them put its head under their heels, and crush it out. [Cheers.] Wood could not be sustained by the Democracy of the State, for the Democracy of the State was loyal to the Union. [Cheers.]

Wood had declared within a week that inasmuch as WASHINGTON was the first who produced over the destinies of this republic, Mr. LINCOLN should be the last. [Groans.] Did that doctrine suit his fellow-countrymen from Ireland and those from Germany, who had come to this as a land of refuge from oppression and poverty, and looked forward for their children enjoying the blessings of this benign Union?

He addressed workingmen. Now, Wood had declared himself to be the friend of the workingmen, but how had he proved it by his actions? His soul, heart, mind and body were black with crime, and there was no man in the country who knew him that would trust him—no one who had dealt with him that would believe him on oath where he had any personal interest to resp—

Capt. DUFFY was here interrupted for a few minutes by a citizen announcing at the North as a decision for [illegible]

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suffering, and if the people gave them to understand by the election of such a man as Wood, that a large party here sympathized with the South, and approved the policy of the Administration, to crush it by every means even against the Irish citizen as look and spoil put his head beneath the English yoke.

Speaking of his own position, Mr. DUFFY said he went into the contest as a Democrat, not as the Republicans, having confidence in the plan of an unconditional Union man, but he (Democrat) there partisan considerations, and given that their support; but at this time he knew only the one issue, and that was, saving our country, (cheers,) and he meant to give his aid in support of the Government, and in putting down rebellion, whether with his regiment in the field, or as their representative in the council of the nation. [Prolonged cheers.]

Capt. A. M. MASON, of the Seventh Ward, denounced FERNANDO WOOD as entirely politician, a Secessionist, and as one time a Know-Nothing. The first time he ever had the honor of his acquaintance was in a Know-Nothing lodge, where he came to solicit a nomination for Mayor, and promised, in that event, to give all the offices to native Americans, to the exclusion of foreigners.

Messrs. H. G. STEBBINS, JAMES T. BRADY, CAESAR A. RODNEY and Dr. FOWLER were the next speakers.

After the latter gentleman's address, a general and universally adopted, when the vast assemblage separated with cheers for DUFFY and groans for WOOD.

GRAND GERMAN UNION RALLY.

Address of Gen. James S. Wadsworth.

Speeches of Prof. Heinhold, Weil von Gernsbach, Capt. R. W. Raymond, and Dr. Rudolph Dulon.

Emancipation Indorsed, the Government Sustained, and the War to be Carried on to Victory.

The German Union men assembled in their might, last evening, at the Cooper Institute. At an early hour every corner of the edifice was densely thronged, a large number of ladies adding their smiles to the bright auspices of the occasion. The streets and squares in front of the building were illuminated with bonfires and pyrotechnics, and the interior festooned with flags and banners. The decorations of the great Union mass-meeting of Thursday night still adorned the hall, and on the platform HERMANN'S fine brain had discovered patriotic mode.

At 7½ o'clock the assemblage was called to order by Mr. ALFRED REES, who, until universal acclamation, nominated for Chairman, Prof. FRANCIS LIEBER of Columbia College. The Chairman having, with a few appropriate remarks assumed his position, Mr. HERMANN proceeded to read a list of Vice Presidents, comprising the names of Augustus Weissmann, Prof. Koerner, Hugo Wesendoock, A. C. Rau, Dr. H. Brugmann, Col. E. Kapff, W. Hauk, Dr. Theo. A. Teilkampf, and 150 others, with 30 Secretaries.

Mr. OSCAR FRANZ then read a series of eight resolutions, the first of which repeated professions of devotion to the Union and the Republic; the second denouncing that the Republic is now struggling for existence; and, pending the struggle, individual rights must yield to the paramount interest of common freedom; the third declared the ticket headed by JAMES S. WADSWORTH and TREMAIN the only one proper to be sustained, by German-American citizens, as it is that which will awaken no jar in Richmond; the fourth congratulating Germany on the valorous deeds of their brethren in the Union army of freedom; the fifth calling upon the State authorities to permit the soldiers of the cause to vote; the sixth enumerating with pride the names of the Union German Generals; the seventh enthusiastically indorsing the emancipation policy; and the eighth pledging every energy to the election of the Union candidates. These were adopted with tremendous cheering.

Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH was then introduced, and after the tremendous applause with which he was received had subsided, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. WADSWORTH.

I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the warmth and kindness of the present reception, and I wish it were in my power to address you all in the beautiful language of your fatherland. [Great applause.] It is a language which I have often desired to understand, and my only regret now is that I did not use this endeavor to acquire it. Last Winter when I observed the enemy, and marched my pickets in his very face, and when I listened to the German soldiers' voices, I and others of some officers often halted to catch the sound of language and my disappointment was that I could not hail them in their own tongue. [Applause and loud cheers.] Yes, the gallant men who had come to defend this country at the peril of their lives. [Renewed cheers.] It is not my intention to detain you this evening with any lengthened remarks, as I am glad to learn that you will be addressed by able orators in your own language, and will merely content myself by making some reference to the present war. [Applause and cries of "Go on," from the dense assemblage.] The name of war, I detest, as much as any man living; and particularly for its destruction of human life, for its awful devastation, and for the waste which it causes. [Hear, hear.] The present war will be a very costly one to the country, but I fondly trust that as it has been commenced and carried on to the present, that it will be conducted well to the end. If it be, and continues to be fought heroically through, it will be recorded in all history and pronounced in all ages after it is ended—and I hope it will terminate gloriously and in good results—as one of the greatest wars that ever was waged on the face of the earth. [Vociferating cheers.] Let the vicissitudes be what they may—let the end come—and unless we are either subjugated or disgraced, there can be no doubt whatever but that human Slavery must come to an end. [Great Applause.] That is the only result to be a good and durable result, but that would not be the only good which the war is destined to accomplish—for this result would be followed by others still more benign and more magnificent, that no one would venture to question the good arising out of this war. [Hear, hear.] I ask you, gentlemen, to look at the area of this great country, larger in its extent than the whole of Western Europe, and see how it has been blighted and scourged by the awful institution of war. [Applause.] Labor appears to be ended through the introduction of this war; and where labor is useful and productive it distinguished the civil white man from the savage. [Loud cheers.] Yes; and I have no hesitation in saying that three-fourths of the area of this country possess climate and soil calculated to make its occupiers happier than even the State of New-York. One-fourth of it may prove malarial to us, but if it be so, it is suited for the African, the slave and their masters. [Great cheering.] The white men occupies three-fourths of this country now, and being only beholded by ten or twelve millions, as compared with Europe, such a tract of country may look something like a wilderness. Then, I ask, can a war, which is intended to achieve the results I have referred to to be called a wicked and unjust war, when its objects are to extend civilization and extend the privileges of the white man. [Applause.] Let the rebellion be crushed, and not only so, but let slavery also be crushed with it. [Renewed applause.] Then, and not till then, shall we see the fields produce their fruits, the valleys rich with the vine, and even the very mountain tops abounding with everything that can support and nourish man. I detest Slavery in the abstract and I detest it also in every form it may assume in every man. There can be no questioning the fact, but that the war was brought on by the *white men of the South*, but the result of it will be, that it will prove the instrument which shall strike from under them the very foundation of their arrogance and power. [Deafening plaudits.] I am sure you have heard of the gallant Blenker.

Here enthusiastic cheers were given for Gen. BLENKER, and afterwards for Gen. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH continued; I must tell you that a gallant officer of our own told me, after reading the letters of Gen. BLENKER, that he was vexed to know that the Germans understood the whole cause of the war better than they did it themselves. [Loud cheers.] I think I will now bring my remarks to a close, and leave the platform for some of your own orators, who will, I dare say, entertain you than I can. [Loud cries of "Go on," "go on," which expressions were reiterated.] I thank you sincerely and kindly for your patience and attention on the present occasion, and I will now retire.

On the retirement of the gallant General, a short

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

General Butler Said to have Landed at Pensacola with 7,000 Men.

A Reported Advance on the Junction of the Mobile, Montgomery and Pensacola Roads.

CAIRO, Friday, Oct. 31.

A late Grenada *Appeal* says that PRICE is reported to have evacuated Holly Springs on Sunday last.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Times*, of the 17th, says that Gen. BUTLER, with 7,000 men, had landed at Pensacola, and it was expected he would advance on the junction of the Mobile, Montgomery and Pensacola Railroads.

Gen. HERMAN is in person at Little Rock, Ark., and will shortly be taken to Richmond for trial. A large number of charges are brought against him.

Gen. ALBERT PIKE has written a long letter to the Arkansas *Patriot*, showing up Gen. HERMAN'S course. Gen. PIKE says that while Gen. HERMAN was in Memphis he went to the banks of that city under the assumed authority of Gen. BEAUREGARD, and made them fork over a million of dollars for military operations in Arkansas; and that after getting into the latter State he issued a series of most extraordinary military orders. The first declared martial law; the next had all the cotton seized for the Confederate Government; the next ordered all provisions of whatever kind, likely to fall into the hands of Gen. CURTIS, to be destroyed; the next, that all the wells in the country through which Gen. CURTIS might pass, should be poisoned; and finally, that no citizen should pass beyond the limits of Arkansas for any purpose whatever.

Letter from Newbern, N. C.

The United States steam-transport *Ellen S.* Terry, Capt. CHAPIN, arrived last evening from Newbern, N. C., Oct. 28, and Hatteras Oct. 30, bringing the mails and passengers.

The Third, Fifth and Forty-fourth Massachusetts, [illegible] arrived at Hatteras, on the same steamer, on the United States transports Mississippi and Suwanee.

The *Ellen S. Terry* brings the following passengers: Gen. Rowles, Sutler, Fifty-first New-York; Capt. R. S. Gracey, Tenth Connecticut; J. S. Eller, Twenty-[illegible] Massachusetts; James Kelly, Twenty-[illegible]; John Graham, Seventeenth [illegible]; David A. Foster, U. S. T., [illegible].

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Our Forces Steadily Advancing into Virginia.

A MOVEMENT ON THE ENEMY'S FLANK.

LEE STILL AT WINCHESTER.

A Skirmish with Stuart's Rebel Cavalry.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, THURSDAY, Oct. 30.

Yesterday HEINTZELMAN'S Division passed Snicker's Gap to Field, a small town on the road leading from Leesburgh, and running through Ashby's Gap. HANCOCK'S Division took the lead, with the Eighty-first Pennsylvania in the advance, followed by KIMBALL'S Brigade, consisting of the Fifth New-Hampshire, Col. CROSS; the Seventy-second, Sixty-first, and Sixty-fourth New-York, under Col. SPRAGUE, Lieut.-Col. MILES, Lieut.-Col. BROWN, and the One Hundred and Forty-fifth, under Col. BROWN—Kimball's Brigade following.

The forces under Gens. FRENCH and SUMNER, left here this morning, crossing the Shenandoah, while SUMNER'S Corps also moved into Pleasant Valley through the Blue Mountain and Short Hills, where he will form a junction with HOOKER, who crossed over at Berlin and marched up the other side of Short Hills, and is now at Purcellville, while all the troops have moved off from Loudon and Maryland Heights. For the present, Gen. GREEN'S command is to remain at Bolivar Heights. Maryland Heights are also well protected. Gen. MCCALL'S command is to garrison the Ferry.

Heavy reconnoitering parties left here yesterday in the direction of Charlestown and Smithfield to feel the enemy, whom they found in force at the former place.

A reconnoissance made by the Eighth Pennsylvania from Purcellville, discovered the enemy in force near Paris and Upperville, under LONGSTREET. Gen. LEE is said to be still at Winchester, while the main body of his army is east of the Blue Mountains.

Snicker's Gap is strongly defended by the enemy. Several rebel prisoners were taken there yesterday, including the chief officer of their signal corps.

Gen. BURNSIDE is steadily moving on, and the impression is that the enemy's front is turned, and that a battle is imminent.

Our position here is admirably defended, and if the enemy attempt to cross, a great battle must ensue.

Commissary is now issued in the direction of Winchester and Charlestown.

The permanent railroad bridge at this point is commenced, and will soon be finished.

The Potomac is lowered to its former depth. No heavy weather could be desired for army operations.

The troops moved off in fine spirits, singing as they crossed the Potomac into Virginia.

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, Oct. 31.

Yesterday our pickets, four miles hence, over the rebel pickets from Charlestown. Four were seen north of Millwood, Loudoun County; and in Charlestown, the rebels were supposed to be in great numbers.

Jackson was in Berryville night before last. Longstreet is in force at Upperville, near Paris, east of the Blue Mountain, covering Ashby's Gap. He is, no doubt, occupying both sides of Blue Mountain, from Winchester to Aldie.

Two thousand rebel infantry are at Winchester—cavalry and artillery.

Our whole army is in fine spirits and condition. The weather is splendid; the roads in good order.

Yesterday four rebels were seen watching our movements four miles from here. Gen. GRANT caught one, belonging to the Fifth Alabama Regiment. The other three escaped in the woods.

LATER REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31.

In the moving of an army like this, too much caution cannot be exercised by all lovers of the Union in giving any information, the knowledge of which would be of service to the enemy.

The location of divisions or corps, by the fact of their having moved, although consisting of no importance to the people of the North, is of vast benefit to the enemy, and might be the instrument of unnecessarily sacrificing thousands of lives and depriving the best disciplined army in this country.

Newspapers are the medium by which the rebels obtain many facts valuable to them, and those who have the control of them cannot be too cautious at the present time. Giving information as to the enemy's position and movements is not objectionable.

SUMNER, with from fifteen hundred to two thousand cavalry, came in to-day from Union to Hamilton, and attacked a small force of our cavalry, driving them toward Aldie.

The old Pennsylvania regiments are to be filled up at once with drafted men. The order has been issued, and it is to be hoped that other States will follow this excellent example. It should be a matter of pride with every State not to send the greatest number of regiments to the field, but to keep those already in service in the most efficient condition. This can only be done by filling up the old regiments.

The Richmond papers, received to-day, announce the arrival in that city of Gen. BRAGG and staff.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

LETTER FROM BERLIN.

A Scathing and Exciting Day—The Premier of Tropoo Into Virginia, &c.

BERLIN, Md., Oct. 31, 1864.

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 30, 1864.

A stirring and exciting day has this been. Indeed, there are few days in Berlin that are not. All day long a steady stream of people have been coming and going, and especially Worcester town has been thronged. Many were the buggies, horses and vehicles of all sorts and conditions that have been here to-day. Every hotel and boarding house in town is filled to overflowing, and numbers have been compelled to go to private houses for entertainment. Many have come from the adjoining counties of Virginia, and from Accomac and Somerset counties, Md., and all have come for the purpose of witnessing the great Democratic meeting which was held here to-day, and which was addressed by Governor Thomas H. Hicks, Hon. Henry Winter Davis, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. Augustus W. Bradford, Hon. Thomas Swann, Hon. Francis Thomas, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Hon. Frederick Stone, Hon. Thomas Parran, Hon. Wm. Price, Hon. Wm. Cumming, Hon. Wm. Schley, Hon. Thomas Perkins, Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte, Hon. Thomas S. Alexander, Hon. Wm. H. Purnell, Hon. Wm. H. Norris, Hon. Wm. Hopper Harris, Hon. Wm. Hemsley Winder, Hon. Wm. Frick, Hon. Wm. Kilty Smith, Hon. Wm. Henry Purnell, Hon. Wm. Henry Gwinn

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

REGULAR SESSION—SPECIAL ORDER NO. 102.

Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1862.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President, Mr. Peter B. Sweeny.

Present—The Hon. Peter B. Sweeny, President, and Aldermen Acton, Bell, Bowen, Brennan, Briggs, Cauldwell, Clapp, Cornell, Cozzens, Dayton, Dodge, Dowling, Ely, Fullerton, Gallagher, Gardner, Gilbert, Hall, Hardy, Hart, Hawley, Hilton, Howe, Kelly, Kennedy, Kerrigan, Kiernan, Lane, Lawrence, Leggett, Lent, Lewis, Lowerre, Mabie, Mahoney, Mathews, Mayer, Miller, Monell, Morgan, Morris, Nichols, Nixon, Norton, Oliver, Opdyke, Peabody, Pentz, Perkins, Pinckney, Purroy, Reilly, Robertson, Rogers, Sanderson, Schell, Schultz, Scott, Shandley, Smith, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart, Storrs, Strahan, Sutherland, Tappen, Taylor, Tilton, Tompkins, Townsend, Tucker, Van Buren, Van Nostrand, Van Tine, Vose, Wadsworth, Walsh, Ward, Watson, Webb, Wetmore, Wheeler, Wilson, Wood, Woodhull, Wright and Zabriskie—100.

Absent—None.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Alderman Dodge presented the petition of Mary Ann Dodge, praying for the appointment of Commissioners to appraise the damages to her property by the opening of Fifty-seventh-st., from Fifth-av. to the Hudson River.

Referred to the Committee on Streets

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE ELECTION.

Thirteen days, by the usual system of the Constitution, will elapse before the votes of the several States for President and Vice President will be officially counted by the President of the Senate in the presence of both Houses of Congress. Then, and not till then, will the result be officially announced. But the election is virtually decided. The Republican majority in the Electoral College is so large that the few votes which may be lost in California, Oregon, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota and Delaware will not affect the result. Mr. LINCOLN will be President for four years from the 4th of March next, and Mr. HAMLIN will be Vice President. The Republicans have also a majority in the Senate, and will have a majority in the House of Representatives. The Democrats have elected a majority of the Governors of States, and a majority of the Legislatures which will choose Senators. The Republicans have elected the Governors of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Oregon and California. The Democrats have elected the Governors of New-Jersey, Illinois, Delaware, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and California. The Democrats have also elected a majority of the Legislatures which will choose Senators. The Republicans have elected the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Oregon and California. The Democrats have also elected a majority of the Legislatures which will choose Senators. The Republicans have elected the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Oregon and California.

The Democrats have elected a majority of the Governors of States, and a majority of the Legislatures which will choose Senators. The Republicans have elected the Governors

THE NEW SPRING BLOOMS-OF-WAR.

The Statesman of Commerce, Professor of Gas, McClellan's Opinion, Presidency, offering Peace to Europe, Mexico, Maximus Imperator, Pronunciamento, Democracy, Republicanism, Conservatism, Liberalism, Radicalism, Socialism, Communism, Nihilism, Anarchism, Atheism, Agnosticism, Infidelity, Heathenism, Mohammedanism, Judaism, Christianity, Catholicism, Protestantism, Unitarianism, Universalism, Spiritualism, Mormonism, Shakerism, Quakerism, Fourierism, Owenism, Comteism, Fetichism, Pantheism, Deism, Theism, Monism, Dualism, Trinitarianism, Polytheism, Monotheism, Ritualism, Rationalism, Sensationalism, Idealism, Realism, Nominalism, Transcendentalism, Positivism, Negativism, Platonism, Aristotelianism, Hegelianism, Kantianism, Hobbism, Berkleyism, Humeism, Brownism, Reidism, Stewartism, Hamiltonism, Cousinism, Jouffroyism, Benthamism, Millism, Comteism, Spencerism, Lewesism, Bainism, Buckleism, Draperism, Darwinism, Huxleyism, Tyndallism, Agassizism, Gouldism, Lyellism, Dawsonism, Hitchcockism, Silliamism, Danaism, Guyotism, Leconteism, Wilsonism, Rogersism, Hallockism, Hunterism, Hoppinism, Hedgeism, Thornwellism, Bushnellism, Beecherism, Tyngism, Cheeverism, Chapinism, Osgoodism, Bellowsism, Frothingham-ism, Emersonism, Alcottism, Parkerism, Channingism, Greeleyism, Tribunism, Timesism, Herald-ism, Sun-ism, Evening Post-ism, Journal of Commerce-ism, Express-ism, Courier and Enquirer-ism, Mail and Express-ism, Commercial Advertiser-ism, Star-ism, Sunday Mercury-ism, Sunday Dispatch-ism, Sunday Times-ism, Sunday Atlas-ism, Sunday Despatch-ism, Sunday Mail-ism, Sunday Courier-ism, Sunday Transcript-ism, Sunday Leader-ism, Sunday Sentinel-ism, Sunday Telegraph-ism, Sunday Gazette-ism, Sunday Herald-ism, Sunday Globe

The following decision in regard to keepers of intelligence offices has been rendered by Mr. Commissioner Harvey:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of Oct. 27 is received. If your office is in New-York City, and you pay a license as lawyer there, you are not required to take out another license, because offices occasionally exist on each of your house in Brooklyn.

But if you have an office in your house, and if you make it publicly known that you can be seen there on business, by advertisement, or putting out a sign with your name and business upon it, or by any other means, then you will be required to take out another license. In other words, if you have two offices, you must take out two licenses.

Very respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.
GEO. HATCH, Acting Commissioner.
Andrew G. Farnham, Esq., 66 John-st., New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM SUNDRY PORTS.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	15
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct.	18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	22
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	22
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	23
Saxonia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	29
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	29
Nova Scotia	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	30
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	5
Hermann	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	19
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	3

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	1
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov.	1
Baltic	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	1
Australian	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	5
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	8
Arabian	Boston	Liverpool	Nov.	12
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	19
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	22
Persia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov.	22
Saxonia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	29
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	3

Departure of European Steamers.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *Kangaroo* and *Baltic*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Way-Mails (not Boston mailed) ..... 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 2:30 P. M. and 10½ P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails closed at 1:30 P. M.

DRAFTING.

INSURANCE AND THE DRAFT.—THE UNDERsigned, on the payment of $100 by any person liable to the impending draft, are prepared to pay any one, who may be called upon to enter the service, the sum of $300. This will enable all, for a moderate amount, to secure a substitute for their families, while absent in the defence of the Union—as a means of compensating the families of those who serve, in the place of persons drafted. More full particulars will be given at the office.

We have the official approval of the authorities.

JAMES M. McLEAN & CO.,
Merchants' Union and Bankers' Agency,
No. 200 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

The undersigned, in order to prevent further interruptions in our business by frequent inquiries, hereby express our confidence in the responsibility of Messrs. L. ELLARD & CO., and authorize them to show at their office our permission to refer to us.

Signed—GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON.
Signed—AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Signed—DREXEL, DREXEL & CO.
Signed—SHERMAN, ALLMAN & CO.
Signed—DANIEL DREW.
Signed—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Signed—HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.
Signed—HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.
Signed—HUNT, TILLINGHAST & CO.
Signed—LATHROP, LUDDINGTON & CO.
Signed—HOWES, HYATT & CO.
Signed—CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO.
Signed—DUNHAM, PARISH & CO.
Signed—McCREDY & ARMOUR.

THE DRAFTING HAS COME AT LAST
TO THE CITY OF NEW-YORK!
THE NEW-YORK GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 349 BROADWAY, Room No. 7,
will continue to insure, or guarantee to furnish substitutes to those who may be drafted, for a premium of $50; or will insure to pay to those who are drafted sums of from $100 to $500, at a premium of ten per cent.

For full particulars apply at the office, or send for circular. A responsible agent in every State.

D^R. MATTUCCI'S
CLIMATIC
ADJUVANT.

A PULMONIC DISCOVERY
FOR
CONSUMPTION
AND INFLAMMATION OF CERTAIN OTHER ORGANS,
THROAT, LUNGS AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.

A harmonious preparation, discovered by Dr. MATTUCCI, Professor of Medicine in the University of Pisa, who gave it the name of

CLIMATIC ADJUVANT,

as *Climatic Assistant*, and it fully deserves the appellation, as it fills up the space in the treatment of diseases of the Lungs that the influences of the climate do not reach.

It matters not what effects have been produced by the medicine in the cure of pulmonary diseases, more especially

CONSUMPTION,

and diseases of the *Bronchial Passages* and the *Vocal Cords*, as it exerts a specific influence upon the voice, particularly in those who have lost it wholly or partially.

In *Bronchitis*, both acute and chronic, attended with a dry, harsh, difficult cough, it subdues the throat, it in an instant relieves, assuages the bronchial membrane to secretion of mucous, thereby moistening the passages and protecting them from the irritating influences of the air, giving the inflamed membrane time to recover its healthy tone and vigor.

In *Hooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing and Croup*, it possesses the same peculiar power in prevention and curing, and is adapted to all classes, conditions and ages.

The following distinguished testimonials will favorably introduce the Climatic Adjuvant to the American public:

Dr. W. A. Hallinger, F. R. S. E., of St. Thomas' Hospital, says: "I have no hesitation in stating, after a fair trial of Climatic Adjuvant, that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and diseases of the lungs; and am most highly satisfied with the results."

Dr. McIlmmen, Galloway, Scotland, said: "I consider Climatic Adjuvant the most valuable medicine known in the treatment of diseases of the lungs."

Dr. Bond, Surgeon, Egham, says: "As a remedy for tuberculous disease of the lungs, Climatic Adjuvant is certainly effective. Its effects in other diseases of the chest are truly remarkable."

Dr. Bond, Frederick, Austria, says: "Climatic Adjuvant, discovered by Prof. Mattucci, of Pisa, must become a most valuable remedy in private practice, as well as a family remedy in every household. I have used it in chronic cases of disease. No medicine to my knowledge combines with it in itself so many home side merits, and is incomparably valuable to families and invalids."

MORGAN & ALLEN,
Sole Agents,
No. 16 Dey-st., New-York.

AT A MEETING OF THE OFFICERS OF the 4th Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles, held in Suffolk, Va., Oct. 27, 1862, Col. C. C. Dodge presiding, a committee was appointed who submitted the following preambles in reference to the death, in action, of the lamented Lieut. William Whetstone:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from among us while gallantly discharging a dangerous and important duty, our brave and esteemed comrade in arms, Lieutenant William Whetstone;

Resolved, That in his death, as an officer, modern an accomplished disciplinarian, and brave fellow-soldier, and that the army has lost one of its most valuable officers in the service of an able and efficient officer; and that while we deeply lament his death, we derive consolation from the knowledge that he has earned a name and reputation worthy of his life in the cause of our glorious Union.

Resolved, That to the family and friends of the deceased we tender our heartfelt sympathy, testifying with one accord that in the death of Lieut. Whetstone we have severed from us a true friend, and the country has been bereaved of a brave defender.

E. F. WINSLOW, Major,
HARROD WILLIAMS, Captain,
S. H. ENGELKE, Second Lieutenant, Committee.

The foregoing preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

It was further resolved that a copy be forwarded to the family of deceased, and that the same be published in the *Mercury*, New-York *Herald*, and *Times*, and that the usual badge of mourning be worn by the officers of the regiment for thirty days.

CHAS. C. DODGE, President.
A. E. ADAMS, Secretary.

MADISON-AVENUE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that a vote for the choice of pews in the church edifice on the corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 8 o'clock, on the premises.

All persons desirous of purchasing pews, (with pulpit or otherwise,) are earnestly requested to be present and avail themselves of this favorable opportunity.

Those who have formerly occupied with this Church, its Officers, are informed that a Committee will be in attendance to furnish them with the necessary scrip for the pews they formerly occupied.

The Church edifice will be opened on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and remain so until the sale, for the purpose of enabling those who have not made a selection another opportunity to do so.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Church of the Divine Unity.

New-York, Oct. 31, 1862.

WM. PHELPS, President.
J. M. HALL, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE SEVENTH-ST. METHODIST Episcopal Church will be dedicated in the Fifth A. M. Church, corner of Fifth-av. and 14th-st., on SUNDAY, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock. In the absence of Bishop Janes, the dedication sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. S. HUNTER of the 4th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church; at 3 P. M. by the Rev. D. D. WHEDON, editor of the Methodist; and at 7½ P. M. by the Rev. W. NEWMAN of the 4th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church. On each of the days of dedication, sermons will be preached by the Rev. R. S. GAIN and G. W. JOHNSON. The public are invited. Sailors always welcome.

THE PATRIOTISM OF CHRIST AND OF Christianity."—Rev. Dr. GILLESPIE will preach a sermon at the McDougal-st. Baptist Church, (opposite Vandam-st.,) Rev. Dr. DURBIN'S, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, to which all are invited. Rev. ALBERT OSBORN will preach the following Sunday evening, at the Central M. E. Church, 57th-st., near 14th-av.

THE ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE OF the BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting in the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. Ponnes's,) corner of 4th and South 3d sts., Brooklyn, E. D., to aid in supplying the wants of the sick and wounded in our hospitals. Interesting addresses will be made by several eminent clergymen. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, (City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway).—On SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., Rev. M. REMINGTON; at 7½—*No Rest for the Wicked*. Rev. CHARLES G. GOSS; at 3, Children's meeting, HORACE WATERS, with his vocalists leads; the singing Singers, juvenile and adults willing to join a choir for this meeting are invited to the rehearse SATURDAY EVENING, same place.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. SABBATH SCHOOL.—A repetition of the sacred cantata of "Ruth," will be given by the members of the school, in their hall, on 50th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, *Nov. 6; to commence at 7½ o'clock*. Tickets, 25 cents. Teaching in the hall, by the Pastor, Rev. E. E. JANES, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, will preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn TO-MORROW at 10½; A. M. Subject; the sixth sermon on "*the Beatitudes*" and at ½ P. M. the first anniversary sermon of the Pastor's connection with the Church. Sunday school at 9 and 2½ o'clock lectures by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the chapel. "The rich and the poor meet together, the Lord is the maker of them all." Strangers and others interested in poor children are cordially invited. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to Five Points.

DEY-MOUTH SUNDAY SCHOOL, BROOKLYN (Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S.)—The exhibition of Oil-Paintings & works of Innes, Coleman, Whittredge, Van Boskerck, Casilear and many other eminent artists, (Members of the Academy of Design) in which the Classes in Landscape, Figure, Architecture, Ornamental Designing, Perspective, Geometry, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and not 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, 70 NO. 541 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers of music, French, and English wanted. References—Rev. Drs. Van Norman and Cuyler, Harper & Bros.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Table (membership only $30.) Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 87 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

DARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

THE MOST EFFICIENT PRIVATE IN-STRUCTION on the most favorable terms, or for board, English, Classics, Mathematics or French, taught by an experienced College, (speaking French fluently.) Address RALPH DAYTON, Box No. 161 Times Office.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 10, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate. For circulars address Rev. ALONZO PLACE, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and German School, No. 600 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Groven's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 600, and 804 Broadway.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 143 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862. For references or circulars, address JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

TRANSLATION AND INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.—By a competent teacher, and native of France. Good pronunciation in eight lessons, and thorough knowledge in one year. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 4,768 Post-office.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—A FRENCH and English school for young ladies, Nos. 8 and 9 West 20th-st. For full information see circular. Call at No. 9. Rev. I. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE IS TAUGHT practically by CHARLES DE GORRIN. For further particulars, apply personally to 169 Greenwich st. No. 18 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. The Winter Term will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWLAND, A. M.

PROF. ELIH CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 42 and 44 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, Business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 6 West-avenue, Newark, was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department affords superior advantages for little girls.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, No. 676 and 678 Broadway, corner 19th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $150 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 124th-st., is now open.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

REDDING INSTITUTE.—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school: catalogues at Benedict Bro.'s Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE BY A accomplished lady teacher, under the supervision of an eminent Professor. Terms $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 16 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM.—NO. 4 AND 6 East 30th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be overestimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN A BOARDING school, near the City, a lady teacher for the English department, (one who could influence some boarding pupils, preferred.) A liberal salary given. Inquire this day, from 2 to 3 o'clock, at the Western Hotel, Cortlandt-st., for TEACHER.

A TUTOR OR TEACHER.—WANTED, A situation as tutor or teacher in any department, mathematics preferred, by a gentleman, who can give good references. Address T. H., Tarrytown, stating place where an interview may be had.

A GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY, WHO has for five years taught the higher branches of English as well as French, German, Music and Drawing, in one of the first families of New-York, desires a reengagement. Satisfactory references given. Address A. B., 48 West 21st-st.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY competent for teaching, a situation as resident or daily governess. Inquire at No. 94 West 17th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chamber, plain and ornamental, in suites or separate pieces. Also manufacturer of mattresses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PATMOR'S patent Spring Mattresses and Pillows, just introduced or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 121 Canal-st., near Mott.

FURNITURE.—$500 WORTH OF FURNITURE wanted, in exchange for lots in Elizabeth City, N. J., well located; must be of good style and in good condition. Address C. L., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of EBENR. STEVENS' SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All indebted by our late firm are requested to call and liquidate the business under his individual name and for his sole account.
EBENR. STEVENS' SONS.

New-York, Oct. 31, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—S. HATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the business of Ale as brewers, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., at 121, 123, and 125th and 129th sts.

HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing if required; has the best references. Call at No. 12 34-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing if required; has the best references. Call at No. 12 34-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. She has lived in City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, game, pastry, bread, cake, jellies, blanc mange, desserts of various kinds, &c.; would prefer with washing; a good home required. Can be seen at No. 125 25th-st., near 7th-av., Friday.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable person in a first-class family; understands cooking in all its branches; pastry, larding, creams, ices, jellies; can get up dinner parties in the nicest style; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 378 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; would assist with washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; is best in her kitchen; has good City reference. Calls for two days, at No. 18 Bleecker-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A Protestant American woman, as cook in a private family, who understands all varieties cooking, soups, game, jellies, ice creams and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 205 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a young woman to cook, wash and iron, who has been accustomed to kitchen-work for the last seven years, or would take a laundress' place; can do up linen in the best manner. Call at 156 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., Saturday, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; has best of reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call at No. 344 West 38th-st., second door, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a place as cook, washer and ironer; is both neat and tidy in her habits; can give best of City reference; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 1,144 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 35 6th-av., near Waverley-place, front room, up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference from her present employer. Can be seen until engaged at No 139 Macdougal-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, who perfectly understands her business; is a good bread and biscuit baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 213 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a respectable family; good references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 28-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City references; a private family preferred. Apply at No. 151 31st-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, in a private family; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 33 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business in English and American cooking. The best City references will be given. Call at No. 107 13th-st., between the 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble German girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer; the best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 61 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given; country preferred. Apply for two days at No. 206 West 29th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, in a private family, who has lived in some of the first families in the City; thoroughly understands her business. Apply at her present situation, No. 23 Waverley-place.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS cook wishes a situation; she understands all kinds of cooking and baking, and is willing to assist in washing. Call, for two days, at No. 94, west 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of City reference.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; can do French fluting; or would take a situation as waitress; has evidence good City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, or would take the entire charge of one child. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 132 Macdougal-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 417 9th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; can do plain sewing; good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 46 Spring-st., third floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress alone; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 412 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, in the capacity of chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 224 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Scotch Protestant nurse; she is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, and has had long experience. The best of City reference as to character and capability. To apply, for two days, at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as nurse; is competent to take care of children; has six years' reference. Apply at No. 126 36th-st., corner 3d-av., second floor, front room, for two days.

A NURSE OR COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a situation; is highly capable of taking care of children, or would go as plain cook in some small respectable family. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 West 22d-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, As a nurse and seamstress; must be a Protestant, and thoroughly understand the care of children. Apply at No. 58 East 19th-st.

A NURSERY MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation in a private family, for a young Protestant girl, as nursery maid, or to assist in any other of light work. Refers to present employer, No. 129 Madison-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as regular seamstress; makes shirts; all styles of family sewing; quick at the needle; makes children's clothes, ladies plain dresses in style, bouncing and finishing. Wages $4 a month—$3 a week. Call at No. 264 East 31st-st., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN desires a situation as seamstress; she can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objections to doing light chamberwork. Apply at the house of her present employer, No. 20 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, to go out by the day; walk on a visit, or take care of grown children; has lived nearly two years with her present employers, whose house she is permitted to advertise.—No. 126 East 17th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman desires a situation as seamstress, and has no objection to do light housework; can be seen at No. 46 Spring-st., third floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, in the capacity of chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, or first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place, second door from the corner of 11th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as first-class seamstress and chambermaid; or to do fine washing and ironing; is kind and obliging, and can give reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 27th-st., near 6th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, as seamstress or chambermaid, and to take charge of children; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 104 17th-st., between 2d and 3d sts.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a first-class waitress and chambermaid, with the best of references. Apply to No. 76 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, corner of Henry, from 10 A. M. till 12.

COLORED SERVANTS.—SITUATION WANTED by a respectable colored girl, as chambermaid. Can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 317 Thompson-st., corner of 4th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a respectable young man of steady habits, a situation, in a private family, as coachman and gardener; personally acquainted with his business; good references. Address G. J. X., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation in the country, as coachman and gardener, by a respectable young man of steady habits; can give good reference. Address C., Box No. 74 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a man of sober habits and long experience, as coachman; just returned from Newport; leaves his last employer in consequence of being the servant-man for the Summer; the family wishes him to refer to them for a ten months' in the above taste. Call on address, for one week, A. D., No. 238 West 16th-st., in the rear.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant single man, as coachman, or to take care of a horse; has the best of City reference from his last employer; can be seen, or address T. G., 373 Broadway.

A WAITER.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young man a situation as waiter in a private family or with the best of City reference from his last place. Call at No. 404 Sixth-av. Can be seen for two days.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has a thorough practical knowledge of book-keeping, desires a situation; would prefer a wholesale house or regularly keep the books of a house where his time would not be wholly required, for a moderate compensation; best of New-York references. Address BOOK-KEEPER, New-town, L. I., Post-office.

A SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL BUSINESS MEN.—The advertiser, having had five years practical experience in business for himself and others as accountant, book-keeper, correspondent and salesman, claims a situation requiring the faithful discharge of such duties. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and choking and heavily-laden wagon-trains bring out of, when the light and short one is protected. Similar experience ought to recommend intelligent volunteer capital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of personal clothing is a burden and inconvenience to a cavalry to the sick and wounded; for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commissioner has from the first devoted himself to common error of surgeons in this regard, and has urged against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those benevolent-minded kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a system of hospital transports has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tested, has been generally approved, and commenced by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have been misplaced or been dishonestly used. Directed and transferred by agents of undoubted integrity employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to distribute them to the troops, the Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any reservation as to their destination within the limits of the hospitals established in the service of the Nation, it being one of its regulations to refer all applicants to the Commissary of National supplies, whose duty it is to distribute them in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best talent in the country to collect information in the country to aid the larger part of the sick finds its home in private families, and in the hospitals of the Northern men, to lighten their burdens, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions are necessary now. They may be directed to the Treasurer, D. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; Rev. W. H. Channing, D. D.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Prof. J. C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. VanBuren, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Gen. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jun., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt; W. Burnett; Hon. Mark Skinner; Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 32-st., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York, at the house of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

$20,000 OF HARDWARE,

Mechanics' materials, and malleable iron, a select lot, for sale entire or in parcels, on liberal terms and at a bargain, to close the concern. Apply at No. 295 Chatham-st., up stairs, immediately.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEDEN & CO. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 59 Pine-st., by order of the assignee, the entire stock of Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Gauntlets, Fancy Goods, &c., consisting of Brands and Sagouin cravats, Ladies' and Gents' Merino and Cotton Hose, Gents' Merino Undershirts and Drawers, Ladies' Merino Vests

"Five-Twenty" Year
SIX PER CENT.
BONDS,
FOR SALE AT PAR.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND A
SUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF GOLD
TO MEET INTEREST AS IT BECOMES DUE.
DATE OF PURCHASE.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM
Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.,
No. 2 Wall-st.
CHARLES DOWNES, Treasurer of State.

Trains and Cars at the Academy.

An audience of not much less than 3,000 greeted Mr. Tarr with a few words of complimentary acknowledgment, Cassius M. Clay introduced the speaker, who was received with applause. Mr. Tarr's remarks were substantially as follows:

The speaker now argued that we should substitute the American language for the English; told sundry stories; attacked Messrs. Bynner, Quarles and Wetmore; declared that we must have a new Declaration of Independence, and that the English people must be taught the English Anti-Slavery reform was a plot to weary us out, &c., &c., &c. [Applause.] Mr. Tarr replied briefly, and would have been heard at length, but the audience, though very good-natured, seemed to have had enough of him.